



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt
European Patent Office
Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 1 211 918 A1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication:
05.06.2002 Bulletin 2002/23

(51) Int Cl.7: H05G 2/00

(21) Application number: 01830644.9

(22) Date of filing: 11.10.2001

(84) Designated Contracting States:
AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU
MC NL PT SE TR

Designated Extension States:
AL LT LV MK RO SI

(30) Priority: 01.12.2000 IT RM000636

(71) Applicant: ENEA ENTE PER LE NUOVE
TECNOLOGIE, L'ENERGIA E L'AMBIENTE
00196 Roma (IT)

(72) Inventors:
• Flora, Francesco
00040 Montecompatri (RM) (IT)
• Zheng, Chengen
00172 Roma (IT)
• Mezi, Luca
00046 Grottaferrata (RM) (IT)

(74) Representative: Sarpi, Maurizio
Studio FERRARIO
Via Collina, 36
00187 Roma (IT)

(54) Method of stopping ions and small debris in extreme-ultraviolet and soft x-rays plasma sources by using krypton

(57) A method and device for filtering ions and small debris by using krypton or its mixtures to fill the chamber of the EUV-radiation source.

The method can be combined with mechanical

methods of filtering debris particles with large size (greater than one micron) and allows to obtain plasma EUV-radiation without polluting debris and to extend the useful life of the mirrors of a microlithography apparatus.

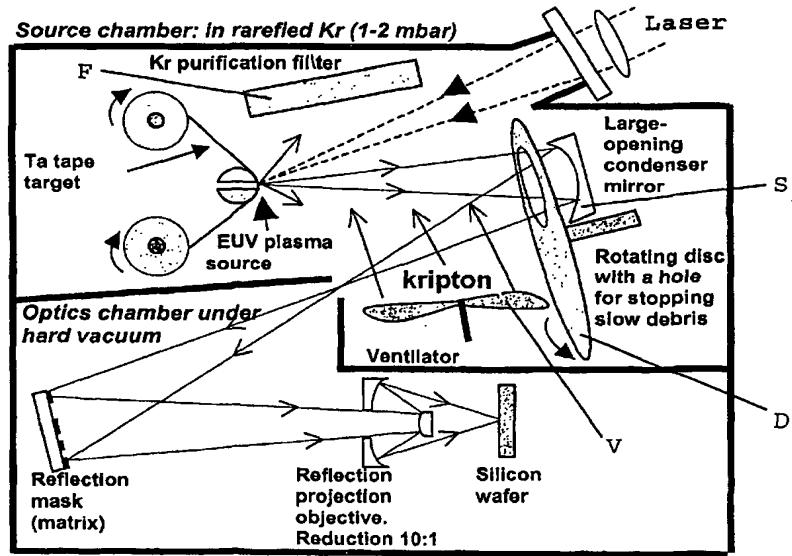


FIG. 9

Description

[0001] The present invention mainly relates to the projection microlithography with Extreme-Ultra-Violet (EUV) and particularly the problems relative to duration and cost of the optical apparatus used in such applications. However, it should be noted that the field of application of the invention is an improvement of the radiation source and then extends to all of the possible applications of EUV and soft X-ray sources emitting debris or unwanted polluting fragments.

[0002] The industrial interests toward microlithography with soft X-rays mainly originate from that the density of the electronic components on a microchip depends more than by geometric ratio on the space resolution by which the microchip is manufactured, and (consequently) on the wavelength of the radiation used by the apparatus for the projection of the circuits onto the silicon wafers.

[0003] As a result, the scientific, industrial interest for the radiation sources in the EUV and in the soft X-ray spectral regions is highly increased in recent years. Particularly in the field of microelectronics and nanomechanics the use of sources of EUV and soft X-rays allows space resolutions lower than 100 nm to be reached, i.e. far lower than those presently reached in microelectronics Companies by using ultraviolet light or radiation of excimer laser (ArF laser with a wavelength of 193 nm).

[0004] A great project involving several research centres (Sandia National Laboratory, Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Berkeley National Laboratory) and several microelectronics Companies (INTEL, MOTOROLA, AMD, INFINEON, MICRON) is being developed in U.S.A. for manufacturing a first prototype of a projection microlithography apparatus in the EUV range within 2005, i.e. the range with the lowest energy regarding soft X-rays (namely a wavelength of 13.4 nm, at which the best multilayer mirrors for EUV can be produced at the time being). This apparatus is based on a laser-plasma source with high average power (a 1.7 kW laser) which uses xenon vapours as target: the laser brings xenon to the state of plasma (at about 1 million degrees) and the latter emits EUV radiation that is received by a mirror and then used to project the pattern of suitable masks onto a silicon wafer. The high absorption that all materials have in the EUV range forces to the exclusive use of reflection optics (i.e. multilayer mirrors).

[0005] Two further similar projects are being developed in France and Germany by using both plasma produced in gases and plasma produced on solid targets.

[0006] The latter type of source allows the highest efficiency to be reached, however, it is suffering from a serious problem: plasma emits not only EUV radiation but also debris (drops of molten metal at very high speed) as well as ions and neutrals that hit the first mirror of the optical projection system and damage it in a short

time, thus making its replacement necessary.

[0007] This involves a considerable productivity slowdown as well as a great rise in costs as such mirrors are very expensive.

5 **[0008]** The present invention seeks to overcome the above problems and drawbacks by providing a method and the relative device able to stop ions and small debris emitted by an EUV radiation plasma source in order to avoid the damages caused by the same to the first mirror of the focusing optics of the microlithography apparatus and the like.

[0009] The specific physical characteristics of the noble gas krypton make it able to "filter" the ions and small debris (with a size lower than few microns) emitted by the plasma source and at the same time to transmit a considerable proportion of EUV radiation (for example 80% for a product pressure-by-distance of 10 mbar*cm).

[0010] Therefore it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of filtering the above-mentioned ions and small debris by using krypton to fill the chamber of the EUV radiation source as well as a device for carrying out such method.

[0011] Such novel filtration method combined, if necessary, with already tested, improved mechanical methods of filtration of debris with large size (greater than one micron) allows plasma EUV radiation without polluting debris to be obtained and, for example, the useful life of the expensive mirrors of a microlithography apparatus to be greatly extended.

20 **[0012]** These and other purposes of the invention will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description with reference to the accompanying drawings that show some preferred embodiments thereof only by way of a not limiting example.

[0013] In the drawings:

40 Fig. 1 is a diagram showing the transmission of krypton and helium at the pressure of 1 mbar over a distance of 10 cm according to data of Henke;

45 Fig. 2 shows the results of a simplified calculation model for the depth of penetration of the tantalum ions with energy equal to 4.6 keV (continuous curves) or 0.8 keV (dotted curves) flying in helium and krypton vs the gas pressure;

50 Figs. 3A-3C show pictures (in transmission) of plastic film (3x3 mm²) exposed to bombardment of tantalum ions at a distance of 4 cm from the source with 400 laser pulses under vacuum, in helium at 1.2 mbar, in krypton at 2.5 mbar, respectively;

Fig. 3D shows the non-exposed film by comparison;

55 Figs. 4A and 4B are pictures of tantalum debris (clear dots) deposited on the films of Figs. 3A and 3C, respectively, and observed through an optical microscope (40X) in the reflection mode (the width

of the visual field is 400 $\mu\text{m} \times 270 \mu\text{m}$;

Figs. 5A and 5B show diagrams of the peak value of the EUV signals of 50-70 eV transmitted through a 1.6 μm thick aluminium foil placed at a distance of 5 cm from the source (on the perpendicular to the target) during 100 shots, under vacuum and in krypton at 2.5 mbar, respectively;

Fig. 6 shows schematically a device for EUV micro-lithography in which the chamber of the source is filled with krypton under low pressure according to the invention;

Fig. 7 shows a first variation of the diagram of Fig. 6 including a schematic ventilation system with a ventilator able to generate a transverse flow of krypton and a filter to keep it clean;

Fig. 8 shows a second variation of the diagram of Fig. 6 including one or more rotating perforated disks (or shutters) to stop the slow debris and the metal cloud, produced by the plasma in Kr, as well;

Fig. 9 shows a third variation of the diagram of Fig. 6 including the two preceding variations.

[0014] It is known that krypton has an EUV transmission window between 60 and 90 eV, as shown in Fig. 1.

[0015] This spectrum range is very important for the applications of an EUV radiation to projection micro-lithography apparatus because mirrors with high reflectivity (70% at 88-92 eV or at a wavelength of 13.4-14.2 nm) which are indispensable to reproduce the mask pattern on silicon wafer can only be manufactured in such range.

[0016] As known, helium is the gas most transparent to soft X-rays but its use to stop ions or small debris is drastically limited by its low atomic mass. Krypton has instead a 21 time greater atomic mass, even if it has a transparency which is similar to helium in the above-mentioned range, thus obtaining a greater efficiency in stopping ions or small debris.

[0017] Fig. 2 shows a diagram of the results of a theoretical calculation (in the simplified assumption of only elastic collisions) regarding the flight range of tantalum atom ions in helium and krypton. The results of such calculations are that ions are stopped in krypton in a ten times shorter spatial range than in helium.

[0018] The reason why tantalum ions are used is that, during experiments, a higher EUV-radiation production efficiency and a lower debris emission have been observed from a tantalum target. In any case, similar results would be achieved by any target material.

[0019] In order to have a first qualitative confirmation about the correctness of such statement, transparent plastic films have been exposed to the bombardment of tantalum ions (400 shots) emitted by the laser-plasma

source, i.e. a source based on a tantalum tape target heated to the state of plasma by a XeCl excimer laser emitting pulses with 4 J energy and 120 ns duration at a wavelength of 308 nm.

5 [0020] As can be seen in Figs. 3A-3D, the latter showing a non-exposed film, the deposit of ions reduces the transparency of the exposed film under vacuum (Fig. 3A) and in helium (Fig. 3B) but said reduction is much less in krypton (Fig. 3C). Upon observing these films by

10 optical microscope in reflection mode, the tantalum debris can be easily recognized as they are bright under the light of the microscope.

[0021] Referring to Figs. 4A and 4B corresponding to the above Figs. 3A and 3C, it should be noted that also

15 debris are advantageously filtered together with ions in the film exposed in krypton (Fig. 4B). In fact, on most of the examined zones no debris could be observed. This advantageous result has been achieved although there are a great number of debris as can be seen from Fig.

20 4A relative to the film exposed in the vacuum.

[0022] In order to have a more quantitative confirmation of the Kr effect on ions, the high absorption of tantalum in EUV has been used (the characteristic length of penetration at 70 eV is only 12 nm). In this experiment, 25 an aluminium foil with a thickness of 1.6 μm placed at 5 cm from the tantalum laser-plasma source was exposed to the bombardment and the flux of EUV radiation transmitted through the foil was measured.

[0023] The radiation detector was at 4 cm from the Al-30 foil, i.e. at 9 cm from the source. As can be seen in Fig. 5A, during the exposition under vacuum to 100 shots of the laser-plasma the transmission of the AL-filter decreases by about 25% corresponding to an average tantalum thickness of 4 nm deposited above the aluminium filter.

[0024] The pressure of Kr in the chamber containing the target was then brought to 2.5 mbar. This caused the signal of the detector to decrease immediately by further 34% because of the absorption of krypton (corresponding to a decrease of only 17% at the same distance of 5 cm as that of the aluminium foil) according to the absorption data of Henke shown in Fig. 1. During the following 100 shots (Fig. 5B) the flow of the EUV radiation decreased by only 3% but such decrease was the same as the absorption caused by an increase of 0.03 mbar due to inlet of air during 100 shots (the used cell was not perfectly tight) and then could not be attributed only to deposit of ions.

[0025] In conclusion, it is clear from the experimental 50 results that krypton stops the flow of ions and small debris by at least one or more orders of magnitude.

[0026] This is obtained for a value of the product pressure-by-distance compatible with a transmission of more than 80% of the EUV radiation between 60 and 90 eV.

[0027] More recent results obtained for a copper target demonstrated that by combining the Kr with two counter-rotating perforated disks (fig. 8) placed at few

centimeters from the source, a mitigation factor larger than 2 orders of magnitude is obtained both for the ions and for the debris deposition (with a disks speed of 65 and 75 r.p.s. and a disks diameter and holes diameter of 10 cm and 2.5 cm, respectively).

[0028] Therefore, as already mentioned, an object of the present invention is a method of stopping the flow of ions and small debris in EUV radiation plasma sources, characterized in that krypton or its mixtures is used (under static or dynamic conditions) to fill the chamber between the EUV plasma source and the first mirror S of the optical projection system, so-called condenser.

[0029] This has been achieved according to the invention by providing a chamber containing the source and the condenser mirror S filled with krypton at low pressure (Fig. 6).

[0030] According to a first variation of the invention shown in Fig. 7, the tested efficiency of krypton (Kr) for filtering ions and small debris emitted by EUV radiation plasma sources is advantageously kept constant in time by using krypton or its mixtures in the form of a continuously filtered flow.

[0031] This type of application is particularly useful as the accumulation of debris in the atmosphere of krypton within the chamber of the source would reduce more and more the filtration capability and transparency thereof at EUV.

[0032] To this purpose, for example, a ventilator V is arranged in the chamber to generate a flow transversal to the direction of the EUV beam and debris. Such ventilator V is placed on one side of the beam, while a filter F to clean the flow of Kr after its crossing through the beam emitted by the plasma source is placed on the other side.

[0033] In a second variation of the invention shown in Fig. 8, there is provided at least one perforated rotating disk (or shutter) D placed crosswise to the direction of the EUV beam and rotating about its symmetry axis synchronically to the emissions of the source in the path between the source and the multilayer mirror S to be "protected". Thus, the radiation hits the mirror through the hole and the larger, then slower, debris (as well as the cloud of krypton rich of metal clusters) stop at the surface of the disk that meanwhile interposes between source and mirror because of its rotation.

[0034] Finally, a third variation of the invention (Fig. 9) uses a combination of ventilator V and filter F with mechanical devices D so that almost all of debris with large and small size and ions are stopped.

[0035] The present invention has been described and illustrated according to a preferred embodiment and some variations thereof, however, it should be understood that anyone who is skilled in the art can make functional and technical equivalent modifications and/or replacements without departing from the scope of the present industrial invention.

Claims

1. A method of stopping ions and small debris in soft-X-ray plasma sources and particularly Extreme UltraViolet (EUV) radiation, **characterized in that** krypton or its mixtures under static or dynamic conditions is used to fill the chamber of the source in order to extend the useful life of mirrors (S) which receive directly the radiation together with ions and debris emitted by plasma.
2. The method according to claim 1, **characterized in that** krypton fills the room between EUV plasma source and first mirror (S).
3. A device for the realization of the method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that** a chamber of the source filled with krypton or its mixture is provided.
4. The device according to claim 3, **characterized in that** in order to keep constant the transparency of krypton (Kr) at EUV and the efficiency thereof for filtering ions and small debris emitted by EUV radiation plasma sources, said krypton is used in the form of a continuously filtered flow.
5. The device according to claim 4, **characterized in that** a ventilation system (V) is arranged in the chamber to generate a flow transversal to the direction of EUV beam.
6. The device according to claim 4 or 5, **characterized in that** a filter (F) to clean krypton is provided in the circuit of the krypton ventilation system.
7. The device according to claim 3, **characterized in that** there is provided at least one perforated rotatable disk or shutter (D) placed crosswise to the direction of the EUV beam and rotating about its symmetry axis synchronically to the emissions of the EUV source in the path between the source and the multilayer mirror (S) to be "protected", so that the radiation hits the mirror through the hole (or through the shutter) and the larger, then slower, debris (and/or the dirty krypton cloud) stop at the surface of the disk that meanwhile interposes between source and mirror because of its rotation.
8. The device according to one or more claims 3 to 7, **characterized in that** a ventilation system (V) with filter (F) is combined with mechanical means for stopping the particles (D) so that almost all debris with large and small size and ions are stopped.
9. The device according to one or more claims 3 to 8, **characterized in that** the chamber of the source is filled with rarefied krypton under a pressure in the

order of 1 mbar.

10. A method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized in that**, in order to stop any kind of pollution in any chambers containing optics (or other delicate structures) for EUV radiation or for its applications, provides to fill said chambers with krypton or its mixtures under static or dynamic conditions.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

5

EP 1 211 918 A1

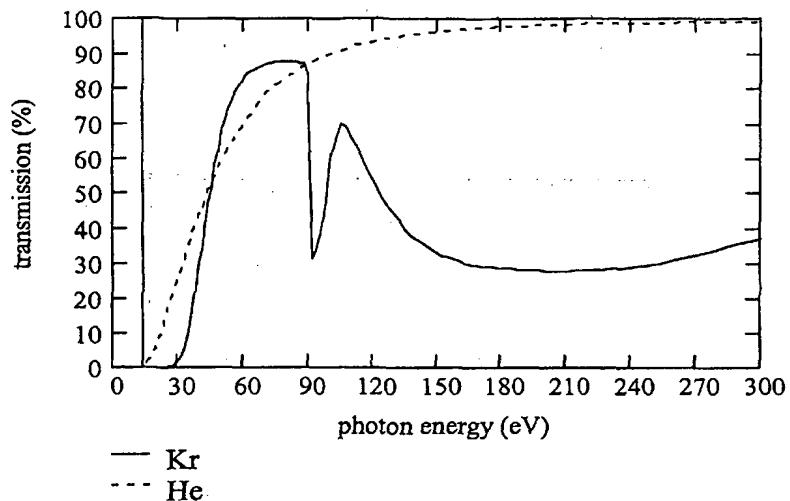


FIG. 1

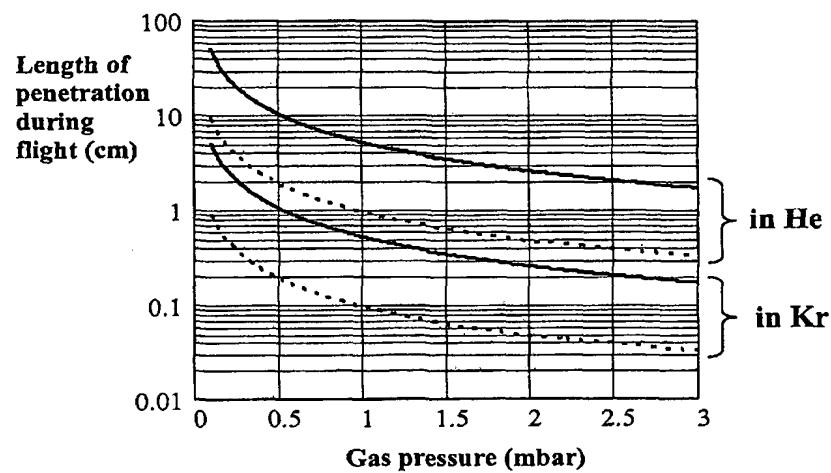


FIG. 2



FIG. 3A



FIG. 3B

FIG. 3C

FIG. 3D

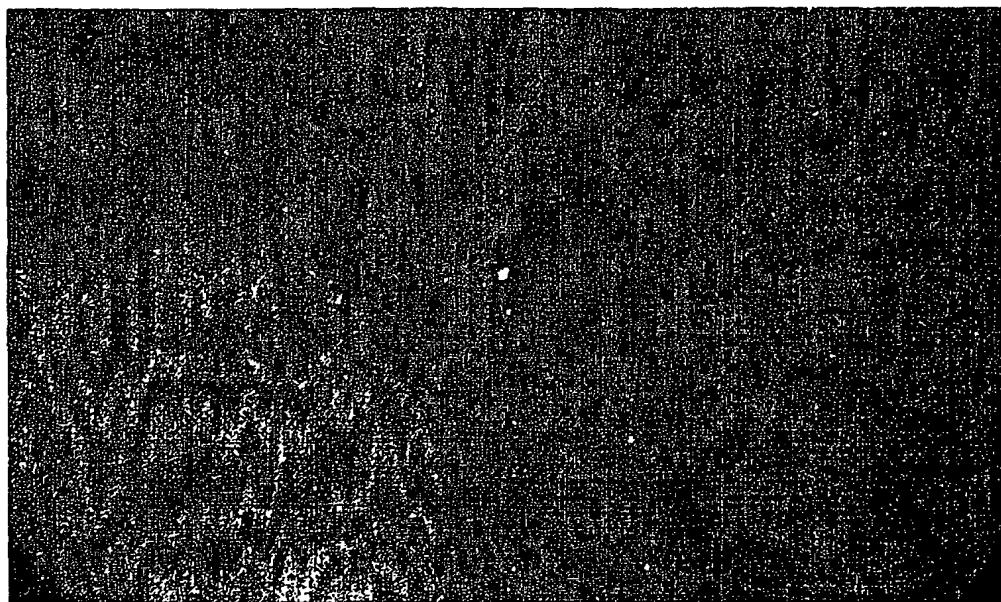


FIG. 4A

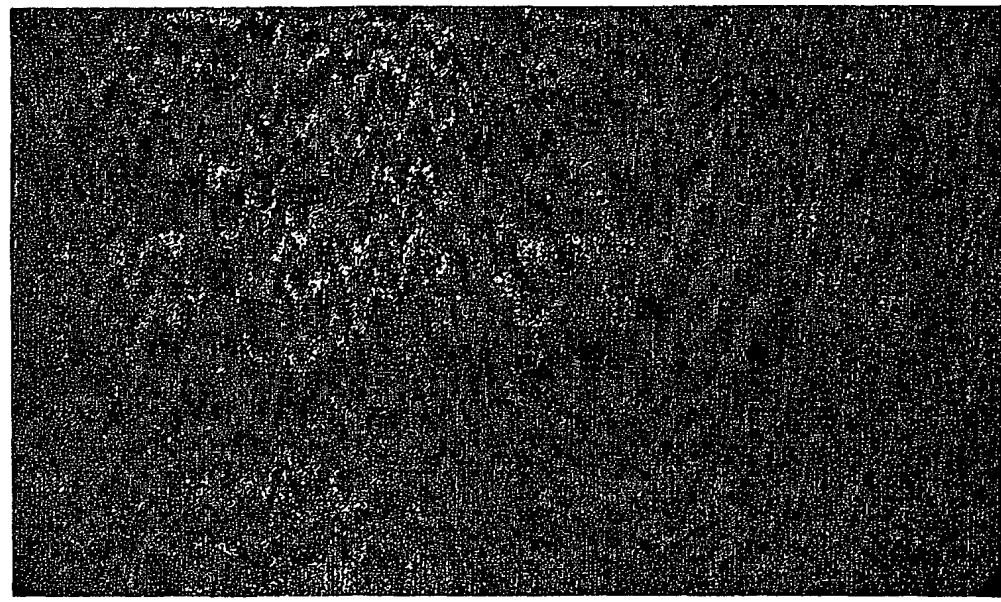


FIG. 4B

EP 1 211 918 A1

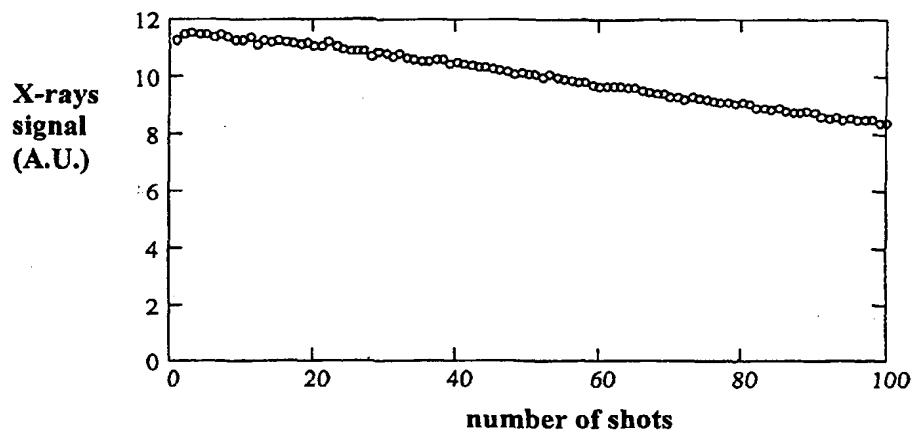


FIG. 5A

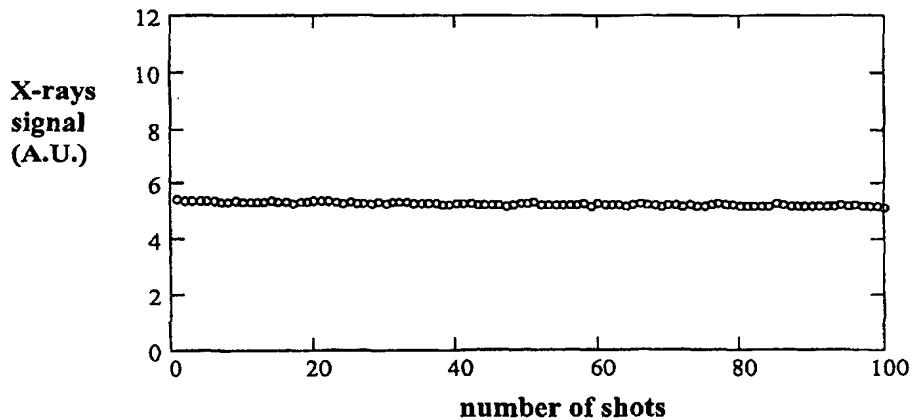


FIG. 5B

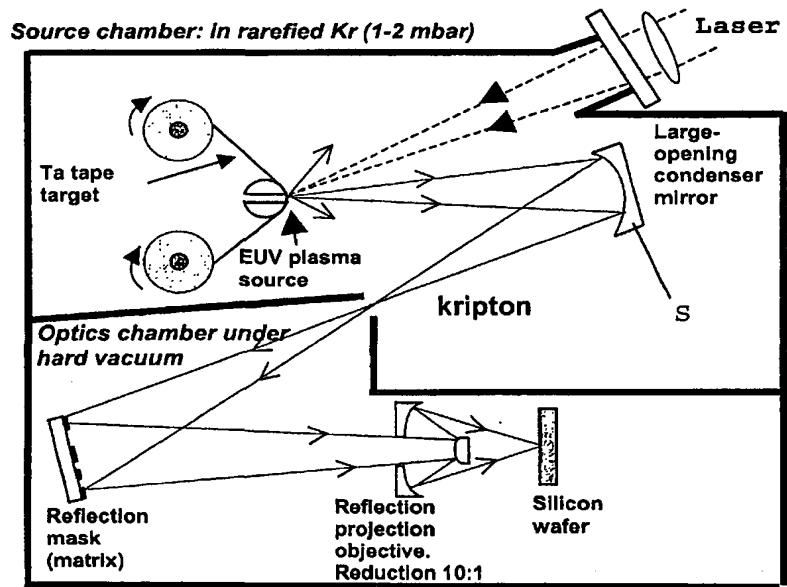


FIG. 6

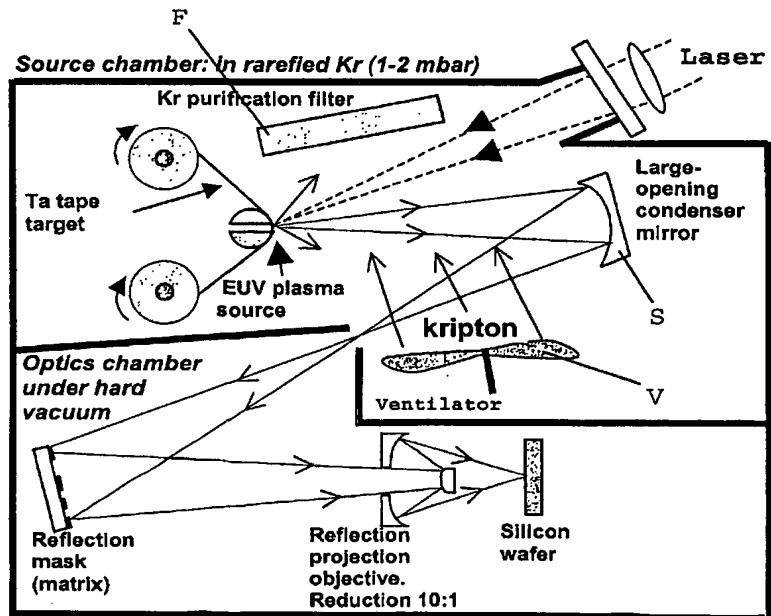


FIG. 7

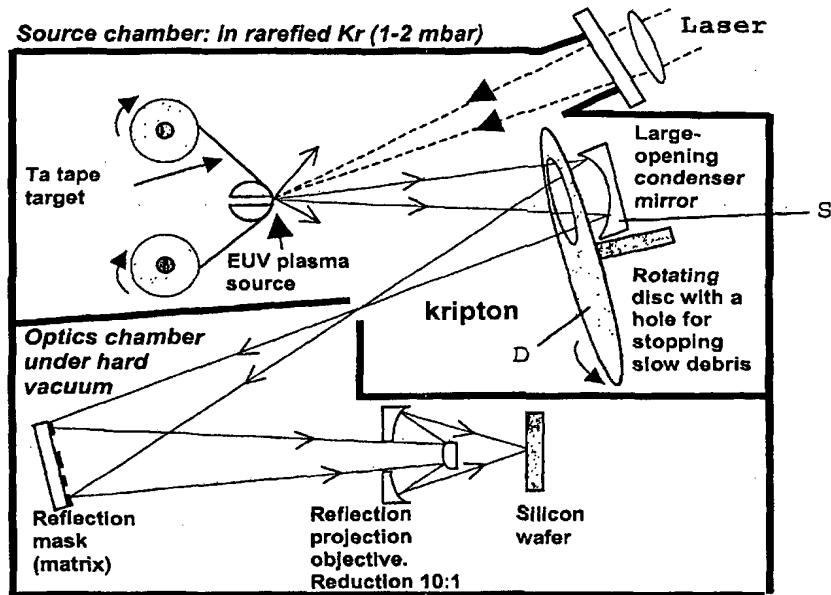


FIG. 8

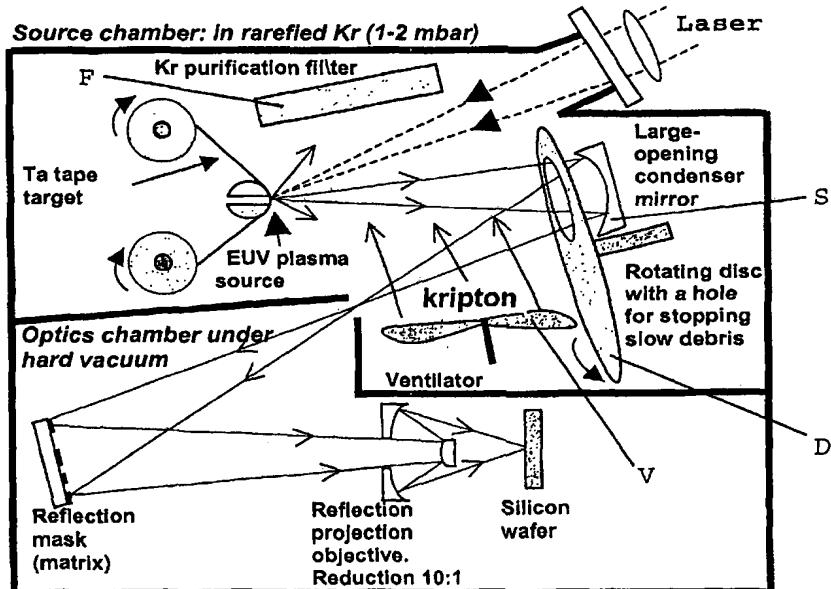


FIG. 9



DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int.Cl.7)
X	BIJKERK F ET AL: "LASER PLASMA SOURCES FOR SOFT X-RAY PROJECTION LITHOGRAPHY" JOURNAL DE PHYSIQUE III, EDITIONS DE PHYSIQUE, PARIS, FR, vol. 4, no. 9, 1 September 1994 (1994-09-01), pages 1669-1677, XP000468498 ISSN: 1155-4320 * page 1674 *	1-5, 9, 10	H05G2/00
Y	---	4-7	
X	WO 99 42904 A (SHMAENOK LEONID ;STICHTING TECH WETENSCHAPP (NL)) 26 August 1999 (1999-08-26) * page 2, line 34 - page 3, line 10 *	1-3, 9, 10	
Y, P	---	4-6	
Y, P	WO 01 31678 A (JMAR RES INC ;MORRIS JAMES H (US); PICO CAREY A (US); CAROSELLA JO) 3 May 2001 (2001-05-03) * page 20, line 26 - page 21, line 4 *	---	
Y	US 4 408 338 A (GROBMAN WARREN D) 4 October 1983 (1983-10-04)	7	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int.Cl.7)
A	* column 2, line 51 - line 60 *	8	H05G
A	---		
A	US 4 692 934 A (FORSYTH JAMES M) 8 September 1987 (1987-09-08) * column 4, line 4 - line 31 *	4-6	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
THE HAGUE	31 January 2002	Oestreich, S	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technological background	D : document cited in the application		
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons		
P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		

ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 01 83 0644

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

31-01-2002

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date		Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO 9942904	A	26-08-1999	NL AU EP WO	1008352 C2 3278899 A 1057079 A1 9942904 A1	20-08-1999 06-09-1999 06-12-2000 26-08-1999
WO 0131678	A	03-05-2001	AU WO	1241401 A 0131678 A1	08-05-2001 03-05-2001
US 4408338	A	04-10-1983	DE EP JP JP JP	3275250 D1 0083399 A2 1057760 B 1571338 C 58119000 A	26-02-1987 13-07-1983 07-12-1989 25-07-1990 15-07-1983
US 4692934	A	08-09-1987	AT CA DE EP JP JP JP	45246 T 1246759 A1 3572082 D1 0174877 A2 1880757 C 6005611 B 61179046 A	15-08-1989 13-12-1988 07-09-1989 19-03-1986 21-10-1994 19-01-1994 11-08-1986